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MINOR NOTICES

MAJOR CHARLES M. TRAVIS

MAJOR CHARLES M. TRAVIS (1845-1913) was born in Grandview, Illinois, October 30, 1845. His early life was spent in this village. When but a lad of sixteen years of age he went to Paris, Illinois, and there enlisted in Company E of the Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served with this regiment until the close of the Civil War, having taken part in over fifteen battles.

At the close of the Civil War he was appointed a cadet from General Sherman's army to West Point but resigned the commission and came to Indiana, attending school at the Waveland Academy at Waveland, Indiana, and graduating as the valedictorian of a class of thirty-five. He moved to Crawfordsville, Indiana, and became a student at Wabash College. He studied law under General Lew Wallace and the friendship between the two men was so firm that General Wallace received his student as his law partner. Under the administration of President U. S. Grant, Major Travis was appointed as United States consul to the port of Para, Brazil, South America, which office he filled with distinction. At the close of his term of office in this foreign port he returned to Crawfordsville, Indiana, and resumed his practice of law. He was a frequent contributor to the press and was active in fraternal and political circles. He was an orator of ability. In 1889 he was elected by the Grand Army of the Republic as Department Commander for Indiana, and during his administration laid the corner stone of the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' monument at Indianapolis.

He was appointed as one of the commissioners from Indiana to the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893 and at the close of the Exposition was secured by the commissioners to prepare a complete report and embody it in book form for the government.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, Charles M. Travis was presented with a commission as major of the Eighth United States Infantry. His commission was signed by Secretary of War Alger, his warm personal friend. He at once joined his regiment and served till the close of the war and was mustered out,

a veteran of two wars. The last two years of his life his health was much broken and he died December 22, 1913 in a hospital at Danville, Illinois. October 7, 1872, Charles M. Travis was united in marriage to Mary DeEtta Salisberry of Cazenovia, New York, who with their son the Rev. C. Claud Travis, a clergyman at Fort Wayne, Indiana, survive him.

JOHN V. BUSKIRK

JOHN V. BUSKIRK was born near Gosport, Indiana, June 16, 1828, and died at that place December 26, 1913, aged 85 years. He was the youngest son of John Buskirk. In 1848 he married Lavada Starks who died in 1855.

The Buskirk family has a historic war record. The grandfather of John was in the Revolutionary war; his father was in the war of 1812 and suffered a wound in the battle of Tippecanoe. John was a member of Company B, Fourth Indiana Infantry in the Mexican war and Company F, Twenty-seventh Indiana Infantry during the Rebellion. During the Mexican war he fought in all the important battles from Pueblo to and including the capture of the City of Mexico. During the Rebellion he participated in the battle of Gettysburg and a great many more of those serious encounters. He has always been a very patriotic citizen. This spirit of patriotism was manifested the past summer when he went to the National Reunion of the Union and Confederate soldiers who fought at the battle of Gettysburg fifty years ago. In the "40s" he was one of the active "flat-boaters" on White river and made numerous trips from here to New Orleans on flat-boats loaded with meat and grain.

The funeral services were conducted at the home of his daughter, Mrs. M. E. Dunnigan, at Gosport, Sunday December 28, by Wm. S. Mead, Commander Gettysburg Post No. 95, G. A. R., of Spencer, Capt. D. E. Beem, past Department Commander, Capt. C. A. Hutchinson, Adjutant, Maj. W. W. Daugherty, U. S. A., retired, Maj. D. I. McCormick of the Spanish-American War and a platoon of Company D, First Regiment I. N. G., with Trumpeter M. E. McNaught, under command of Captain J. C. Clark and Lieutenant James Allen.

The obituary was then read by Dr. J. Wooden, one of the three survivors of the Mexican War, of Owen county. The other sur-

viving Mexican veterans are Thomas A. McNaught, of Spencer, Dr. J. Wooden, of Gosport, and Captain Wellman, of Quincy.

The casket was draped with the old original flag of the Fourth Indiana Infantry, which was commanded by Colonel Willis A. Gorman during the war with Mexico. This is an honor seldom conferred at a soldier's funeral and was made possible only through the courtesy of Major McCormick, custodian of flags in the State library, who with Major Daugherty brought the flag from the State House for the occasion. The remains were taken in charge by the Guard of Honor under command of Captain Clark and Lieutenant Allen and escorted to their final resting place in the Buskirk cemetery, where they were interred with the honors of war, the last tribute of respect that can be paid by comrades in arms to a deceased soldier.

JUDGE CASSIUS C. HADLEY

CASSIUS C. HADLEY, former judge of the Appellate Court, of Indiana, died early Monday, November 14, 1913, at his home, 2007 North Delaware street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Mr. Hadley was born August 9, 1862, at Avon, Hendricks county; was educated at Butler College and graduated from the law school of DePauw University. He came to Indianapolis several years ago. Previous to that time he had been prosecutor in Scott county, Kansas, and had practiced law for seven years in Danville, where he was a member of the law firm of Cofer and Hadley.

Prior to 1907 he was for four years assistant attorney-general of Indiana under William L. Taylor, and for four years under Charles W. Miller. He was elected a judge of the appellate court in 1906, and served a full term, from 1907 to 1911.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS BURIED IN INDIANA

[The following data concerning Revolutionary soldiers buried in Indiana was furnished by Miss Frances E. Emerson, of Plymouth, Indiana, State Historian of the Indiana D. A. R. Other lists are given in volumes I, II, III and VIII.]

James Brownlee was born in Tarfott, Scotland, in 1745 and died in Indiana in 1828. He is buried in Flat Rock cemetery, Rush county. He was married in 1771 to Jean Rankin who died in 1783. He was a private in Capt. Abner Wowell's company, from Washing-

ton county, Pennsylvania, enlisting in 1782 for service on the frontier. His children were: John; Jane, who died unmarried; Elizabeth, who married Platt Bayless Dickson; James, who married Kate Ewing, and Hugh, who married Rebecca Vincent.

John Lewis was born in Loudon county, Virginia, June 23, 1748 and died in Rush county, Indiana, in 1847. He is buried in Flat Rock cemetery Rush county. He applied for a pension April 10, 1833, while a resident of Rush county, and his pension was allowed. He enlisted May 1, 1777 in Captain Mason's company, Col. Abraham Shepherd's regiment, Virginia line and served one month. He re-enlisted in Capt. Isaac Pierce's company, Major Taylor's regiment, Virginia line. He afterward moved to Pennsylvania, where he again enlisted in 1780 and served one month as sergeant in Captain Bates' company, Colonel Campbell's regiment.

Richard Arnold was born in Ireland, in 1757, resided in Durham township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he enlisted and served in 1776 and 1777 four months, as private and during 1778, 1779 and 1780, twenty-six months as artificer, in the Pennsylvania and New Jersey lines and was in an engagement near Seven Star Tavern, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He married Mary Blackmore January 3, 1783. In 1832, he was seventy-five years of age; he died July 24 1843, in Dearborn county, Indiana, where his widow was pensioned in 1852. Children referred to are, George, Jane, Mary, William, Catharine, Richard, Samuel, Charles and Elizabeth.

William Daugherty, Sr., born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1754, and died September 1, 1841 in Delaware county, Indiana. He married Lydia Cox on September 19, 1777, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. In August, 1777, he enlisted under the command of Colonel Gaddis and later under Captain Swindler and Lieut. Michael Cat. September 1, 1778, he entered Capt. James Daugherty's company, Col. John Evans' regiment and served for six months and was discharged March 1, 1779. In April, 1779, he was called out for an enlistment of fifteen days and as soon as he returned home was called out for a term of fifteen days at Stradler's fort. He came to Delaware county in 1829. He is buried on the bank of White river below Yorktown, upon land owned by the late David Campbell. His grave is unmarked. His wife died May 9, 1851, aged 89 years, in Clinton county, Ohio, both William Daugherty and his wife being pensioners. Children were, Bridget Bell,

of Highland county, Ohio; James Daugherty, Clinton county, Ohio; Hannah Reed, Clinton county, Ohio; William Daugherty, Jr., Delaware county, Indiana; Elizabeth Reed, Delaware county, Indiana; Lydia Somers, Henry county, Indiana. William Daugherty, Jr., was a soldier in the War of 1812, enlisting at Lebanon, Ohio, in August, 1812, in Capt. John Spencer's company, Colonel Shumalt's regiment. He was born March 3, 1790, at or near Wilmington, Ohio and died September 29 1876, in Delaware county and is buried at Yorktown.

Joel Butler, a Baptist minister, born in Lancaster, Massachusetts, son of Asaph Butler. Settled in Windsor, Vermont, before or during the early part of the Revolutionary War. Was of the Congregational church but in 1780 became a Baptist and was soon ordained in work of the ministry. Was pastor at Woodstock, Vermont and about 1793 migrated to the region of the Mohawk valley, and towards 1800 to Soloville, Madison county, New York and preached in the adjoining towns. He died at Geneva, Indiana, September 13, 1822, aged 71 years. He had a son, Ora Butler, a Baptist clergyman. Ezra Butler, a younger brother of Joel was for a long time minister at Middleboro, Vermont, and one time member of Congress and governor of Vermont. Joel Butler served in the Revolutionary War.

Peter McDonald enlisted in Berkeley county, Virginia, in 1777 as a private under Captain Morgan and Captain Woodrow, Colonels Markham and Bowman in the Eighth Virginia Infantry. He was in the battle of Brandywine and Germantown, in which he was taken prisoner and detained as such for eight months and twelve days. Was also in the battle of Monmouth; served for three years exclusive of imprisonment and was discharged in 1781. He was born at Cape May. Lost his father when a boy and moved with his mother to Berkeley county, Virginia, where soon after his return from service, he married Catherine Wise. He had the following children: Mary, born January 6, 1784; John, born October 25, 1785; Sarah, born September 28, 1787, married Andrew Mitchel; James, born November 13, 1789; Catherine, born August 29, 1791, married John F. Dietz, June 10, 1810; Daniel, born September 6, 1793; Elizabeth, born August 20, 1795; Rachel, born April 14, 1798; Permeley, born September 15, 1800, married David Copple; David, born April 10, 1803; Peter, born January 18, 1806. He died March 6, 1825, in

Clark county, Indiana, where his widow died January 14, 1841 and the pension to which she would have been entitled was allowed in 1853 for the benefit of his surviving children: Mary, John, Sarah, James, Permeley, and David. McDonald's Ferry was situated near what is now Fern Grove or Fourteen Mile Creek, 14 miles above Jeffersonville. His burial place is not known, but in accordance with the custom of those days it is likely to be on his own farm.

JACOB V. WOLFE

JACOB V. WOLFE, a distinguished Indianaian, died at his winter home at Semmes, Alabama, December 26, 1913. He was born at Merom in Sullivan county, October 7, 1833. He graduated from Indiana University in 1857. After teaching for several years he entered the law school of Indiana University from which he graduated in 1863. He located at Spencer where he practiced law till 1871. He then moved to Lincoln, Nebraska, where he had since lived. He was an active politician, having served a term in the Indiana Legislature. He was a Granger and a supporter of Bryan.

HISTORY TEACHERS OF INDIANA

THE annual convention of the History Teachers of Indiana was held at the Claypool hotel, Indianapolis, February 13 and 14.

The discussions were all marked with commendable enthusiasm. There was considerable unrest manifested among the teachers in view of the readjustment necessary to meet the demands of the times expressed in vocational teaching. Harry W. Wood of the Manual Training High School of Indianapolis, discussed this tendency in its relation to Civics. His plan was to lay aside the old emphasis on constitutional and legislative history and acquaint the student with the actual machinery of government as it shows itself in the neighborhood. This can best be done by visiting the councils, courts and other governmental agencies.

In keeping with this idea some of the teachers would rearrange the course of study shifting the emphasis to those periods of history chiefly characterized by commercial readjustment. On the other hand there were those who think that history is of sufficient importance and dignity to stand alone. These would teach the lessons of

humanity from all periods of the world's history. They also deprecated the continual meddling with the course of study necessary if the subject of history must be reorganized for every fad that sweeps over the field of education.

A second line of discussion had to do with the Centennial Celebration of Indiana. The building of a Centennial Museum was discussed and a committee consisting of Dr. Woodburn of Indiana University, Dr. Moran of Purdue, and Professor Lindley of Earlham appointed to cooperate with others in creating a public sentiment favorable to the project. It was recognized that pretty hard work was ahead in this direction, due largely to the failure of the old Centennial Commission.

Various committees were appointed as follows: to revise the course of study—O. H. Williams, Bloomington, Harry W. Wood, Indianapolis, Dr. T. F. Moran, Lafayette; to prepare suitable material for the study of Indiana History—O. H. Williams, Bloomington, Mattie B. Lacy, Indianapolis, Prof. C. B. Coleman, Indianapolis, Dr. James A. Woodburn, Bloomington, Supt. C. V. Haworth, Kokomo, Adelaide Baylor, Indianapolis, Dr. Logan Esarey, Bloomington; to report on changes made necessary by the introduction of vocational education—Dr. Beverly W. Bond, Lafayette, Prof. Frank S. Bogardus, Terre Haute, Harry W. Wood, Indianapolis, Prof. W. H. Gipson, Crawfordsville, Beatrice Jones, Evansville; an executive committee to consider in connection with its other duties the feasibility of holding the next meeting earlier in the year—Dr. T. F. Moran, Lafayette, Chairman, R. D. Chadwick, Gary, Hope W. Graham, secretary, Indianapolis, Minnie Weyl, Terre Haute, Dr. Logan Esarey, Bloomington.

Besides these discussions excellent papers were read by Dr. Moran on "Should Indiana Have a New Constitution?" and by Dr. Woodburn on "Recent Currency Legislation."

Dr. Thomas F. Moran of Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, is the new chairman, and Hope W. Graham of Shortridge High School, Indianapolis, is secretary.

MICHIGAN HISTORICAL COMMISSION

AN act of the Legislature of Michigan, 1913, provided for a Historical Commission to consist of seven members, six of whom were to be appointed by the Governor, the governor, *ex officio* being

the seventh member of the board. These members are to serve six years, without pay, one retiring annually.

This Commission has power to collect all historical material available in or out of the State and it is made the custodian of the same. Its power in this respect is wide. Records of Indian tribes, French explorers, missionaries and traders, English and American soldiers and settlers are to be sought. The survey is not limited to Michigan alone but includes the Northwest territory.

The act provides for a secretary at a salary of \$1,800 and a curator at \$1,000. The law sets aside \$5,000 per year for the expenses of the commission, the cost of printing and binding to be done by the State as other public printing is done.

The Commission includes the best historians of the State. Its first work will be to reprint the collections of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society. These publications now number 38 volumes.

A series of volumes will be known as the *Original Documents Relating to the History of Michigan and the Northwest Territory*. These will succeed the *Pioneer and Historical Collections* mentioned above. The materials for this will be gathered from Washington, London, Paris, Quebec and elsewhere. W. G. Leland is now in Paris gathering this material.

The plan of distribution is especially commendable. One copy of each volume is to be given to each public library in the State and one to each State and University library as an exchange. Volumes will be sold for one dollar each to the public.

The Commission is organizing an Information Bureau of State History. When this is in working order it is hoped a secretary will be able to supply free to all citizens any information in regard to the State History.

The commission cooperates with all county societies, all colleges and libraries. It prepares directions and bibliography for local work, and coordinates the work being done in various parts of the State.

The Commission is also preparing for the construction of a State museum as a home for its historical property. Michigan is thus preparing in a worthy way to take care of its history. The only expense entailed on the State is the cost of publication which is only a trifle. Yet it is that trifle which now keeps Indiana from publishing anything in this field. A publication fund of \$10,000 per

year would enable the historians of Indiana to do for our State what is being done by our neighboring States.

A CONFERENCE ON TAXATION

ON February 5th and 6th, there took place at the University a very notable event in the form of "A Conference on Taxation in Indiana." From all parts of the State were assembled public officials, both State and local, students of public finance and representatives of the business interests, to participate in a varied program dealing with the important subject of taxation and tax administration. In all, seventy persons were registered in attendance, exclusive of the members of the University.

All arrangements for the conference were made by President Bryan and Prof. Rawles, as director of the Extension Division. In a "foreword" to the program sent out with the invitations to attend the meeting, the object of the conference was clearly stated, as follows: "The subject of taxation is important to every citizen of the State. Progress toward the ideals of social justice and industrial efficiency is impeded by an imperfect system of taxation. No apologies seem necessary for the calling of a conference to consider in a dispassionate way the present situation in Indiana with a view to ascertaining just what are the imperfections in our system, and how they may be remedied."

Governor Ralston, who was expected to preside at the opening session on Thursday morning, February 5th, was unfortunately unable to be present. The Hon. John B. Stoll, the respected veteran editor of South Bend, was secured to act in his place. An address of welcome was delivered by President Bryan, who emphasized the great importance of the subject of taxation as exemplified in the world's history.

The conference was particularly fortunate in securing as speakers from outside the State such men as Mr. Lawson Purdy, Drs. Thomas S. Adams, Joseph French Johnson, David Friday and Raymond V. Phelan. What they had to say carried with it the weight of authority in a high degree. The tax features of important, progressive States were presented by them in a clear and forceful way while, in addition, the fundamental principles of taxation were driven home with convincing logic. While there was some dissent as to the advisability of adapting certain features from the tax sys-

tems of other States, to that of Indiana, yet it was generally admitted by those present that Indiana would do well to profit by the success of her sister commonwealths.

In the discussion of our local tax laws, the attention of the conference was directed chiefly to two things, the taxation of intangible property and the control of local assessments. Generally speaking, it was the view of the conference that the present taxing clause of the State Constitution, providing for the general property tax, fails to meet with success or to provide equality, when applied to the taxation of money, credits and other forms of intangible property. Under the present system such property largely escapes or, if assessed, it pays more than its proper burden. Instead of the general property tax, a "classification" system was urged, thus allowing for the imposition of different rates of taxation on different classes of property, or even the total exemption of certain kinds of property. In order to adopt such a system a change in the State's Constitution would be necessary. Accordingly there was strong sentiment in favor of a Constitutional Convention, preceded by the appointment of a special tax commission to make an exhaustive study of Indiana's needs.

The second question which caused lively discussion was the defects of our present methods of assessment. The members of the State Board of Tax Commissioners asserted that the local assessments were perforce most unequal and unjust, because the Board had neither control over the selection of the local assessors nor the power to order a reassessment where careless, inefficient, or discriminating work had been done. The placing of assessors on a civil service basis was urged, so as to take them out of the trammels of local politics. On the other hand sharp criticism was directed at the State Board itself by the Hon. J. P. Dunn, who asserted that the body was even more deficient in the assessment of railroad property, which is intrusted to it, than were the local assessors in their work.

The crowning work of the meeting was the formation of the "Indiana State Tax Conference" instituted to carry on the work of public education. In fitting recognition of his work in starting the movement, Prof. W. A. Rawles was chosen president of the permanent organization. Other officers selected were, John B. Stoll, John A. Lapp, Dan M. Link, Fred E. Simms and L. S. Bowman,

vice-presidents, Fred B. Johnson, secretary and W. K. Stewart, treasurer.

Altogether the conference was a most successful one. Its fruits seem bound to appear in a more intelligent understanding of local tax problems and in greater prestige for the University throughout the State. Indiana University showed that it possessed rare opportunities for serving the people. Everywhere there was expression of opinion among the delegates at the conference that our ultimate goal should be, and would be, that of Wisconsin and Minnesota. The proceedings of the conference will be published by the University.

FRANK STOCKTON

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA

THE National Society of the Colonial Dames of America is taking up in a systematic and comprehensive way the preservation of materials relating to its history. A committee on the Preservation of Existing Records has been appointed and is now actively at work. This committee has asked the members of the society resident in Indiana to assist in this work. The following information and records are desired:

1. Records in family Bibles. The names and addresses of all persons possessing family Bibles containing such records.
2. The condition of the town records of the oldest town in each county, whether the records are kept in a fireproof safe, whether the county or town authorities are interested in the preservation of such records.
3. The oldest graveyards in each county, their condition, location and number of colonial stones contained.
4. The oldest church organization in each county, the age of the present building, the oldest church records, and their condition and state of preservation.
5. An exhibition of American Samplers is to be held at Indianapolis as soon as a sufficient number of samplers can be located. Information concerning the location of these is desired.
6. Old wills will be examined and any information concerning the persons of Revolutionary time or fame noted.

This is a commendable work and the MAGAZINE urges all persons, who can, to assist in the survey. Correspondence concerning this work may be addressed to Mrs. E. F. Hodges, 414 Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Indiana.